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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 88 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the European Union I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration by the European Union on East Timor issued on 18 July 1994 at Brussels.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 88 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gerhard HENZE
Acting Permanent Representative
of Germany
to the United Nations

* A/49/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Statement on East Timor, issued by the European Union on 18 July 1994

The European Union has learned with concern of the recent incidents in Dili, East Timor, which have again heightened tension in the territory.

The European Union reaffirms the need for observance of human rights, particularly as regards freedom of worship and free access to the territory for international organizations. This is the only way in which the necessary conditions can be created for the success of efforts undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General with a view to a just, lasting and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor.

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20 July 1994
ENGLISH
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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 20 JULY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 18 July 1994 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the violation of Iraqi airspace in a number of governorates and the dropping of leaflets inimical to Iraq and the Iraqi people by United States and other warplanes coming from the territory of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Identical letters dated 18 July 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I wish to refer to my letter dated 23 February 1994 (S/1994/219, annex), in which I gave detailed information on the hostile and provocative acts carried out by United States and other warplanes from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in violating Iraqi airspace and dropping provocative and hostile leaflets calling for incitement against Iraq and its sovereignty.

By the present letter, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that United States and other warplanes have continued to engage in acts of aggression and provocation such as breaking the sound barrier and the dropping of heat flares.

1. At 0658 hours on Friday, 28 January 1994, a remote-controlled aircraft penetrated Iraqi airspace over Basra, Safwan, Shu'aybah and Jabal Sanam. At 1620 hours, it returned in the direction of Kuwait.

2. At 1228 and 1257 hours on the same day, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier over Batha' and Basra.

3. At 1310 hours on Monday, 14 February 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier and flew at low altitudes in Muthanna Governorate, breaking the glass in the windows and doors of a large number of private homes and government offices.

4. At 1855 hours on Tuesday, 15 February 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier and flew at low altitudes over the town of Samawah, breaking the glass in the windows and doors of a large number of private homes and government offices.

5. At 1632 hours on Sunday, 3 April 1994, a formation of hostile F-16 aircraft broke the sound barrier over the town of Nasiriyah.

6. At 1840 hours on Wednesday, 6 April 1994, a hostile two-aircraft formation broke the sound barrier over the town of Nasiriyah.

7. At 1751 hours on Monday, 18 April 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier over the Jalibah area.

8. At 0709 hours on Wednesday, 20 April 1994, a hostile two-aircraft formation broke the sound barrier over the town of Nasiriyah.

9. At 1642 hours on Sunday, 4 April 1994, a hostile two-aircraft formation broke the sound barrier over the town of Nasiriyah.

10. At 0700 hours on Saturday, 14 May 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier and flew at low altitudes over the town of Samawah, breaking the glass in the windows and doors of a large number of private homes and government offices.

11. At 1113 hours on Saturday, 21 May 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier over the town of Samawah.

12. At 1045 hours on Sunday, 22 May 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier and flew at low altitudes over the town of Samawah, breaking the glass in the windows and doors of a large number of private homes and government offices.

13. At 1155 hours on the same day, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier over the town of Samawah.

14. At 1057 hours on Thursday, 26 May 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier over the town of Nasiriyah.

15. At 1605 hours on Saturday, 28 May 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier over the town of Samawah.

16. At 2145 hours on Friday, 3 June 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft dropped heat flares in the Dayr area of Basra Governorate.

17. At 2315 hours on Sunday, 5 June 1994, a formation of hostile aircraft dropped four heat flares in the Qal'at Salih area of Maysan Governorate.

18. At 1115 hours on Friday, 24 June 1994, a hostile two-aircraft formation broke the sound barrier in the Basra Governorate while heading towards Dhi Qar Governorate.

In condemning these hostile and provocative actions, we hold the rulers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait fully responsible for their participation in acts of aggression against Iraq and for all of the extensive material damage caused by such acts and the threat they pose to the security, economy, political integrity and morale of Iraq and the Iraqi people.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq